

GRAVE NEWS FOR RUSSIAN CZAR

Whole Country Now Seems Likely to Be Deluged With Blood.

BOTH SIDES ARE ARMING

CIVIL WAR REGARDED AS INEVITABLE.

St. Petersburg, May 26.—Grave news comes from the provinces. Instead of acting as a sedative, the assembling of parliament has been marked by an alarming increase in revolutionary agitation and terrorist activity on the one hand and of black hundred activity on the other. The extremists of both sides are thus divided into two hostile camps, and both are arming as if preparing for an inevitable civil war. Saugunary conflicts continue to be reported. A sequel of the clash at Archangel, May 1, when the black hundreds fired fifty revolver shots, killing one man and seriously wounding three, came last night, when a black hundred member who participated in the affair was waylaid and murdered by social revolutionists.

Forcing a Conflict.

The social democrats are working with night and main to cast discredit on parliament and produce an uprising of the elemental forces. They have already precipitated an incipient strike in the industrial quarters of Moscow, and at Odessa the longshoremen have struck. Not a single vessel left that harbor yesterday. The government's refusal to call a general amnesty at the political prisoners furnishes the proletariat organizations a powerful weapon, and they threaten that unless tomorrow, the anniversary of the emperor's coronation, sees amnesty proclaimed, to call a general strike at a preliminary to an armed uprising. The constant rumors of a reactionary coup d'état, the dispersal of parliament and the establishment of a dictatorship under General Trepoff add to the general excitement, and the Reich today appeals to the government to put an end to this disquieting report by an official denial.

Explosion of Wrath Feared.

The fear of another explosion in the country and its attendant crisis is beginning to overshadow the fight between crown and lower house of parliament.

Governor General Skalon of Warsaw has telegraphed to Interior Minister Stolypin that he has proof that the Polish members of the lower house have regular connection with the Polish separatist organization and advise their prosecution for treason.

The emperor today devoted Governor General Orloff of Livonia and twenty officers who participated in the "pacification" of the Baltic provinces.

Agriarian Disorders.

Fresh agrarian disorders are reported from Orel, Kazan and Simbirsk provinces. The Kiznar estate in Kazan province, where Vera Figner has been living under the surveillance of the police, since her release from Saratov prison, where she was confined for twenty years as the result of participation in the plot against the life of Alexander II, has been completely destroyed, and Omsk, with difficulty saved the estate of Prince Galitzin.

Strike at Odessa.

Odessa, May 26.—The strike in the harbor here is in full swing and the inhabitants fear a conflict. The black hundreds are attempting to incite the people to attack the Jews by the circulation of false paper money purporting to have been issued by an alleged Jewish republic in Tula province, with Maxim Gorky as president and Father Caper and M. Krustaleff as vice presidents.

Anti-Semitic Plot.

Kieff, Russia, May 26.—Anti-Semitic proclamations bearing the stamp of the government censor have been discovered here.

ADA REHAN ILL.

New York, May 26.—Owing to illness, the nature of which has not been made public, Ada Rehan, the actress, could not sail for Europe today as planned.

CONVENTION OF ENDEAVORERS

C. E. Marks of Salt Lake Is Re-elected President of the Organization.

RESOLUTIONS ARE ADOPTED

MISSION WORK AMONG FOREIGNERS IN UTAH URGED.

The eighteenth annual convention of the Utah Christian Endeavor Union was held yesterday at the Central Christian church.

C. E. Marks of Salt Lake was re-elected president of the organization. The other officers who were elected at yesterday's meeting were William Blum of Salt Lake, first vice-president; William M. Smith of Ogden, second vice-president, and Miss Eva M. Fleming of Salt Lake, secretary and treasurer. The new board of directors chosen consists of L. H. Page, Robert Jessup and C. H. Brodus of Salt Lake, S. H. Goodwin of Provo, Miss Hazel Snyder of Kayville and Miss Serena Neilson of Mt. Pleasant.

The morning session, which convened at 10:30 o'clock, was opened by an address of welcome by Rev. P. A. Simpson of the Phillips Congregational church. C. E. Marks, the president of the union, made a brief response to the speech. After a paper on "How to Make the Prayer Meeting More Helpful to Young Christians" was read by Miss Mabel Jones of Salt Lake, the business meeting of the convention was called to order. The reports of the various committees were made and the officers for the ensuing year were elected. The convention then adopted the following resolutions:

Resolutions Adopted.

The Utah State Christian Endeavor Union in annual convention assembled do hereby resolve:

First—That for the deepening of the spiritual life of our members must depend the only true growth in our societies.

Second—That the state union continue to help in close fellowship, write all Christian societies and lend every assistance and encouragement to the organization of new societies where mission work is now carried on.

Third—That each society be urged to engage in some definite mission work.

Fourth—That the Christian Endeavor and kindred societies of Salt Lake City be organized to urge mission work among the foreigners in our midst, especially among the Japanese.

Fifth—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the societies.

The convention then took a recess until the afternoon session.

Papers Read in Afternoon.

The afternoon session of the convention was started by a short song service. William McClure of Ogden read a paper on "The Responsibility of a Layman's Committee." The paper was followed by a general discussion on this subject. The attention of the convention was then devoted entirely to missionary work, and Miss Fanny Thome of Salt Lake presented a paper on "The Opportunity and Duty of the Christian Endeavor Society in Missionary Work." During the discussion of this paper the convention recommended that special mission work be done among the Japanese of the state and also that a Sunday school class be opened at the residence of Mr. Kobayashi of Ogden, the president of a Christian Endeavor society of Japanese, which has twenty-four members, gave an interesting talk on this subject. He said that the mission work among the Japanese that was being taken up all over the country was meeting with great success.

In the evening session Dr. William Faden of the First Presbyterian church gave a scriptural reading. Rev. William Ross Lloyd of the Central Christian church spoke on "The Relations of the Christian Endeavor Society and the Church," and Rev. S. A. Hayworth of the East Side Baptist church talked on "What the World Has a Right to Expect of a Young Christian."

During the evening entertainment the Westminster quartette consisting of Messrs. McKeehan, Johns, Troxell and Anderson rendered some pleasing musical numbers.

SUGAR ADVANCING.

New York, May 26.—All grades of refined sugar were advanced 10 cents a hundred pounds today.

STRUGGLE NOW CLOSE A HAND

Lower House of Russian Parliament Demands Resignation of Ministry.

PREMIER READS A SPEECH

FUEL ADDED TO RADICAL FLAMES.

St. Petersburg, May 26.—The lower house with only seven dissentients, voted the order of the day, demanding the resignation of the ministry and its replacement by a cabinet composed of members chosen from those enjoying the confidence of the majority of the lower house of parliament.

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He evidently was not used to public speeches as he labored under a considerable strain and spoke in a low, weak voice which at times, though deathly silence prevailed, failed to reach the rear of the great hall except as an indistinct muttering. The reading, which was as rapid as the premier had been in a hurry to get through with a disagreeable task, lasted eighteen minutes and was interrupted only by pauses to swallow several glasses of water. The members in the mean-while stood silent and motionless, the premier had finished and bowed to the assembly, not a murmur of applause was heard throughout the house where the pages immediately began to distribute printed copies of the speech.

Premier's Statement in Full.

The government, after examining the address of the lower house of parliament in accordance with the instructions of the emperor, is fully prepared to lend its entire support to the elaboration of the questions suggested by the lower house in so far as they do not go beyond limits of the legislative initiatives assigned to the lower house. This support the government will also extend to the administration of the franchise law, although it is of the opinion that this question should be made the subject of immediate discussion in as much as the lower house is only just entering upon its labors and therefore is not yet in a position to ascertain the need of such a change.

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Agriarian Question.

With reference to the solution of the agrarian question by the transfer of the crown appanages and monastery and church lands and by the forcible appropriation of private landed property, which includes the private property of peasants, the council of ministers holds it to be its duty to declare that such a method is wholly inadmissible. The government also reserves one part of its possessions in order to bestow them upon private. To contest the right of the private possession of land would in fact be to contest the right to possess any private property at all. Throughout the world in all grades of the development of civil life the inalienability of property constitutes the corner-stone of the welfare of the people and the fundamental basis of the state. The state, therefore, with the wide application of legal methods will doubtless help to find a successful solution of the agrarian question without undermining the powers of the fatherland.

Proposed Laws Not Justified.

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Government's Reply Rejected.

A wonderful scene followed when M. Rodicheff, the leader of the Constitutional Democrats, mounted the rostrum to read the reply of his party to the government's reply. With burning words he flung down the gauntlet to the government, thunders of applause greeting his sallies of defiance.

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An Exciting Scene.

The scene before the opening was one of great excitement. All present were aware that the response would utterly fail to meet the wishes of the lower house and a hum of eager discussion as to the effect of the resolutions, expressing lack of confidence in the government which the Constitutional Democrats and the labor party had drafted in advance filled the hall and corridors. The tinkle of President Mouroumoff's bell calling the session to order stifled the house to instant silence, whereupon, without waiting for further preliminaries, Premier Goremykin mounted the tribune and began reading the government declaration.

Caution Is Advised.

Special caution must be shown by the council of ministers in regard to the questions raised by the lower house of satisfying without delay the needs of the rural population and placing the peasants on footing of equality with the other classes of society. The requirements of the working people, of framing a measure providing for obligatory elementary education, of making the wealthiest classes liable to the payment of taxes of increasing provincial administration and of introducing a system of self government with special consideration for the peculiar conditions of the frontier provinces. The council of ministers attaches no less importance to the suggested law relating to the liberty of the subject, of conscience and of the press and to freedom of meeting and association. Nevertheless, it considers it necessary, in preparing such laws, to provide the administration with such effective means as to enable the government to prevent or counteract any abuse of the liberties conceded.

Agriarian Question.

With reference to the solution of the agrarian question by the transfer of the crown appanages and monastery and church lands and by the forcible appropriation of private landed property, which includes the private property of peasants, the council of ministers holds it to be its duty to declare that such a method is wholly inadmissible. The government also reserves one part of its possessions in order to bestow them upon private. To contest the right of the private possession of land would in fact be to contest the right to possess any private property at all. Throughout the world in all grades of the development of civil life the inalienability of property constitutes the corner-stone of the welfare of the people and the fundamental basis of the state. The state, therefore, with the wide application of legal methods will doubtless help to find a successful solution of the agrarian